



# 1103-GRT INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

## **PROJECT TITLE**

Future sales prediction

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## PHASE4: FUTURE SALES PREDICTION

Future sales prediction, also known as sales forecasting, is the process of estimating a company's future sales based on historical data, market trends, and various analytical techniques. Accurate sales predictions are crucial for businesses as they help in making informed decisions regarding inventory management, resource allocation, budget planning, and overall strategy.

### **IMPLEMENTATION:**

- Load and preprocess your sales data.
- Split the data into features and the target variable.
- Split the data into training and testing sets for model evaluation.
- Create a linear regression model and train it on the training data.
- Use the model to make predictions on the test set and evaluate its performance.
- Visualize the results if needed.
- Finally, you can use the trained model to make predictions for future sales based on your future feature values.

In addition to these steps, it's essential to keep the business goals in mind when implementing the future sales prediction. Each business is unique, and the prediction strategy should align with the specific objectives.

#### DATASET AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

We've got the data set in the website called Kaggle(www.kaggle.com/data)

The data set which is respective to our project is sales.csv

(https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/chakradharmattapalli/future-sales-prediction)

The data set having the 4columns named TV,Radio,Newspaper,Sales and having 200 rows of datas.(numerical values).

## BEGIN THE PROJECT BY LOADING THE DATASET

#### THE SAMPLE DATA SET:

TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
203.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
17.2	45.9	69.3	12
151.5	41.3	58.5	16.5
180.8	10.8	58.4	17.9

#### 1.IMPORT NECESSARY LIBRARIES

Here are the key libraries you may need and how to download them: make sure to activate your virtual environment first and then run the pip install commands within that environment.

- Numpy
- Pandas
- Matplotlib and seaborn

## **PROGRAM**

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#load the dataset
data = pd.read csv('C:/priya/Sales.csv')
print(data.head())
data['Sales'].plot()
plt.show()
data.plot(subplots=True, figsize=(4, 4))
plt.show()
print(data.describe())
print(data.isnull().sum())
# Create a scatter plot for tv vs sales
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(data['TV'], data['Sales'], c='b', marker='o', label='TV vs.
Sales')
plt.title('Scatter Plot of TV Advertising vs. Sales')
plt.xlabel('TV Advertising Budget')
plt.ylabel('Sales')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
# Create a scatter plot for radio vs sales
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(data['Radio'], data['Sales'], c='r', marker='o', label='Radio
vs. Sales')
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Radio Advertising vs. Sales')
plt.xlabel('Radio Advertising Budget')
plt.ylabel('Sales')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

```
# Create a scatter plot for newspaper vs sales
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(data['Newspaper'], data['Sales'], c='g', marker='o',
label='Newspaper vs. Sales')
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Newspaper Advertising vs. Sales')
plt.xlabel('Newspaper Advertising Budget')
plt.ylabel('Sales')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
#regression
# Sample data
TV = [230.1, 44.5, 17.2, 151.5, 180.8]
Radio = [17.8, 39.3, 45.9, 41.3, 10.8]
Newspaper = [69.2, 45.1, 69.3, 58.5, 58.4]
Sales = [22.1, 10.4, 12, 16.5, 17.9]
# Calculate the mean of each feature and the target
mean TV = sum(TV) / len(TV)
mean Radio = sum(Radio) / len(Radio)
mean Newspaper = sum(Newspaper) / len(Newspaper)
mean Sales = sum(Sales) / len(Sales)
# Calculate the coefficients
numerator = 0
denominator = 0
for i in range(len(TV)):
  numerator += (TV[i] - mean TV) * (Sales[i] - mean Sales)
  denominator += (TV[i] - mean TV) ** 2
slope = numerator / denominator
intercept = mean Sales - slope * mean TV
# Now, you can make predictions
new TV = 250 # Input a new value for TV
predicted sales = intercept + slope * new TV
```

```
print(f"Slope (Coefficient): {slope}")
print(f"Intercept: {intercept}")
print(f''Predicted Sales for TV = {new TV}: {predicted sales}")
# Create an area plot
data[['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales']].plot.area(stacked=True)
# Add labels and a title
plt.xlabel('Data Points')
plt.ylabel('Values')
plt.title('Area Plot for TV, Radio, Newspaper, and Sales')
# Show the plot
plt.show()
# Extract the data for the columns you want to plot
tv data = data['TV']
radio data = data['Radio']
newspaper data = data['Newspaper']
sales data = data['Sales']
# Create a bar chart
plt.bar(['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales'], [tv data.mean(),
radio data.mean(), newspaper data.mean(), sales data.mean()])
plt.xlabel('Advertising Medium')
plt.ylabel('Mean Value')
plt.title('Mean Values for TV, Radio, Newspaper, and Sales')
plt.show()
```

## **OUTPUT**













